The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6516 號六十百五千六第 日四念月九年寅戊緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1878. 六拜禮 號九十月十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 18, PERNAMBUCO, British str., 643, Hyde, Saigon 12th October, General.—MELCHERS & Co.

October 18, YOTTUNG, British steamer, 286, Goggin, Swatow 17th October, General. KWOK ACHEONG.

October 18, OCEAN KING, British steamer, 2,449, Alfred Roper, Amoy 17th Oct., Tea.—RUSSELL & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 18TH.

Penedo, British steamer, for Newchwang.
Diomed, British steamer, for Singapore and London.
Norden, Danish steamer, for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

October 18, VILLA DE RIVADAVIA, Spanish brig, for Manila.
October 18, YANGTSZE, British steamer, for Shanghai.
October 18, KATE WATERS, British bark, for Foochow.
October 18, QUARTA, German steamer, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Pernambuco*, str., from Saigon:—
120 Chinese.
Per *Yottung*, str., from Swatow:—
58 Chinese.
Per *Ocean King*, str., from Amoy:—
216 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Yottung* reports left Swatow on 17th October, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Ocean King* reports left Amoy on 17th October, and had smooth sea and light N.E. winds all the way down; made the passage from Amoy in 20 hours, being a little over 14 knots per hour.

The British steamship *Pernambuco*, reports left Saigon on 12th October, and had moderate S.W. winds to Cape Padaran; thence to the Paracels light monsoon; off that place encountered a very strong gale from the E. to S.E. and a confused sea; thence to port strong N.E. gales with high sea and rainy weather.

MANILA SHIPPING.

September— ARRIVALS.

19, Esmeralda, British steamer, from Amoy.
20, Craigowl, British bark, from Newcastle.
21, Panay, Spanish steamer, from Singapore.
21, Albay, British steamer, from Hongkong.
22, Eleano, Spanish ship, from Cadiz.
23, Alva, Portuguese ship, from Hongkong.
24, Emuy, Spanish steamer, from Hongkong.
27, Cebu, Spanish steamer, from Hongkong.
28, Elmhurst, Amor bark, from Newcastle.

October— DEPARTURES.

1, Salvadora, Spanish str., from Hongkong.

September— DEPARTURES.

20, Marivales, Spanish steamer, for Singapore.
22, Salvadora, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.
24, Thales, British steamer, for Hongkong.
24, Esmeralda, British str., for Hongkong.
25, Floddan, British bark, for Melbourne.
25, Zoe, British bark, for Liverpool.
26, Warwickshire, Brit. bk., for S. Francisco.
26, M. Frunjeo, British ship, for New York.
27, Penedo, British steamer, for Hongkong.
29, Emuy, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.
30, Albay, British steamer, for Hongkong.

October—
2, C. of Manchester, Brit. sh., for Liverpool.
2, Wandering Chief, Brit. bark, for Channel.

VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Flintshire (s.)	Foochow	July 27
Martha Jackson	Manila	July 27
Falcon	Hongkong	July 28
Ionian	Hongkong	July 28
Hankow (s)	Hankow	July 28
Holland (s.)	Foochow	Aug. 4
Lombardian	Yokohama	Aug. 4
Edeline	Swatow	Aug. 6
Argyle (s.)	Hankow	Aug. 7
Clara	Swatow	Aug. 9
Orestes (s.)	China Ports	Aug. 10
Glenisla	Swatow	Aug. 10
Hopefull	Shanghai	Aug. 11
Glenfruin	Manila	Aug. 11
Egeria (s.)	Foochow	Aug. 12
State of Alabama (s.)	Foochow	Aug. 13
Historian (s.)	Foochow	Aug. 20
Cyphrenes (s.)	Foochow	Aug. 25
Menelaus (s.)	China Ports	Aug. 26
Viking (s.)	Hankow	Aug. 27
Feronia (s.)	Hankow	Aug. 27
Patroclus (s.)	China Ports	Aug. 27
Galatea (s.)	Manila	Sept. 1
Polynesian	Manila	Sept. 2
Burmese	Foochow	Sept. 2
Alice M. Minnott	Hongkong	Sept. 3

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Salisbury	Manila	Aug. 12
Oracle	Liverpool	Mar. 28
Zingari	Antwerp	May 3
Napier	Cardiff	May 9
Verona	New York	May 14
Marina	London	June 4
Emily Chapman	Cardiff	June 11
France	Antwerp	June 19
Commissary	Penarth	June 22
Underwriter	F. Monroe	June 26
Melbrek	London	June 28
Sydenham	London	July 18
Victoria (s.)	Liverpool	July 19
Mary Mildred	Newcastle	July 20
Stant	Antwerp	July 24
Pilgrim	Cardiff	July 27
Ullock	Flushing	July 28
Abbey Cowper	Antwerp	July 28
Sumarlide	Hamburg	July 30
Charmer	Cardiff	July 31
Bury St. Edmunds	Penarth	Aug. 1
Alfredo	Cardiff	Aug. 7
Invincible	Rio de Janeiro	Aug. 8
Urania	Penarth	Aug. 9
Corea	London	Aug. 10
Lota	Cardiff	Aug. 11
Frederich	Cardiff	Aug. 16
Reina Mercedes	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Antenor (s.)	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Amazone (s.)	Marseilles	Oct. 2

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

FOR SALE.

THE British Steamship
"AMERICA,"
of 563 tons Register and about 16,500 piculs Capacity.
For further Particulars, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1878. [1183

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM LAUNCH, 70 feet long, 12 feet Beam, 6 feet Depth of Hold, 5 feet Draft of Water. Compound High Pressure Engines. Speed 8 miles per hour.
ONE STEAM LAUNCH, 65 feet long, 11 feet Beam, 6 feet Depth of Hold, 5 feet Draft of Water. High Pressure Double Cylinder Engines. Speed 8 miles per hour.
ONE STEAM LAUNCH, 60 feet long, 9 feet 6 in. Beam, 5 feet 6 in. Depth of Hold, 4 feet 9 in. Draft of Water. High Pressure Single Cylinder Engine. Speed 8 miles per hour.
For further Particulars, apply at WEST POINT FOUNDRY, late P. & O. Factory.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1633

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of October Dr. EASTLACKE will RECEIVE his PATIENTS at his NEW DENTAL ROOMS, No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the Medical Hall.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1878. [1600

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.
J. INGLIS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1878. [6m1031

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform all the Shipmasters and the Public in general that both BOB and JACK, our late Pilots, have left our employment, and we do not hold ourselves RESPONSIBLE for any transactions entered into by them on our account.
WING KEE.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1878. [6m880

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

From This Date, and during the absence of the Undersigned, Mr. REGINALD DIGBY STARKEY is authorized to act as AGENT for the Company in Hongkong.
J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1878. [1m1715

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. DAVID ROBERT FENTON CRAWFORD in our Shanghai Firm CEASED on 31st March last.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Shanghai, October 10th, 1878. [1m1716

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify that we have commenced Business as MERCHANTS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS under the Style or Firm of DUNN, MELBYE & Co.
WILLIAM EDWARD HENRY DUNN,
PETER EMIL HELGA MELBYE.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1878. [1m1638

NOTICE.

MR. NG MEI KUM, otherwise called NG HOK MUN, is admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from 2nd February, 1878.
TACK MEE HOP KEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO, otherwise called NG HOK SEE, in our Firm CEASED from 2nd February, 1878.
TACK MEE HOP KEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [3m1639

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having become LESSEE of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" and the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct the same on his own account from this date.
R. CHATTERTON WILCOX.
Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

IN the HOUSES on Marine Lot 65, formerly known as the BLUE HOUSES, situate on Praya East:—
HOUSE No. 2, Praya East. The Basement, together with First Floor, or separate if desired, with Possession on the 1st November.
HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole House, or in Flats, with Possession on the 1st of November.
As also,
SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine Spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.
For further Particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1878. [tf1082

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS attached to the BLUE HOUSES at Wanchi, Marine Lot 65.
For further Particulars apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [tf1083

TO LET.

NO. 7, CAINE ROAD, occupied by the Hon. CECIL SMITH.
No. 7, ZETLAND STREET, at present occupied by Mr. HEUSSMANN.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1878. [11

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 10, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Apply to TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1878. [1306

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
The BUNGALOW, No. 2, SHELLEY STREET.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1878. [37

TO LET.

THE UPPER STOREY of No. 50A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Apply to
THOMAS G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1878. [1559

TO LET.

FLETCHERS' BUILDINGS, either as entire Houses, or in Flats, or Apartments.
GODOWNS, STABLING, and STORAGE, of every description.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 26th February, 1878. [36

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, with use of DRAWING ROOM, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD, with a private family. Address F., care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1878. [tf563

TO LET.

With possession from 1st September.
THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES, known as "IDLEWILD," SEYMOUR ROAD, at present in the occupation of the Hon. GEO. PHILLIPPO.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1878. [1336

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchi.
Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [tf10

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1877.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, February, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to announce that he intends VISITING AMOY and FOOCHOW, leaving Hongkong on September 15th, and returning on November 1st.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1878. [19

BANKS.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

CAPITAL ..... £750,000.
RESERVED FUND ..... £151,560 10s. 0d.

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 2 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.

Besides conducting general Exchange Business, the Bank Discounts Local Bills payable in Kongkong and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.
Present Rate of Discount for approved short sight Acceptances ..... 5 % PER ANNUM.
Rates for Advances, according to the terms required, may be ascertained on application.
H. H. NELSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1878. [tf1300

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £150,000.
Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 % PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1878. [1813

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 MONTHS' NOTICE, 3 % PER ANNUM.
At 6 MONTHS' NOTICE, 4 % PER ANNUM.
At 12 MONTHS' NOTICE, 5 % PER ANNUM.
D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1878. [1144

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .....1,200,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Bellios, Esq.	Adam Lind, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
H. Hopkins, Esq.	W. S. Young, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.	

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
9] Hongkong, 16th August, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having this day PURCHASED the STOCK-IN-TRADE, BOOK DEBTS, and GOOD-WILL of the CHINA DISPENSARY, hitherto carried on by Mr. W. BALL, will CONDUCT and CARRY on the said BUSINESS (in connection with the VICTORIA DISPENSARY) on his own account from this date.
WM. CRUICKSHANK.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1878. [tf1489

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at CHEAP RATES, in First-class Godowns, under European supervision; and VESSELS DISCHARGED alongside the Wharf on Favourable Terms, with quick despatch.
MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1878. [3m1465

BOSTON JACK & Co.,
SHIP COMPRADORES AND STEVEDORES,
OPPOSITE CANTON STEAMER WHARF,
Supply Shipping with every necessary, of the Best Quality, at Low Prices.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1878. [1533

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
79] 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

JOHN SKINKER 115, PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.'s Repeating Rifles, Carbines, and Muskets, Model 1866 and 1873; Plain Mounted, or Gold, Silver, or Nickel-Plated, and Beautifully Engraved.
METALLIC CARTRIDGES
of all sizes and kinds for Pistols or Rifles of their make. [3m1647

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND IMPORTER OF
FRENCH GOODS,
Depôt for VICHY WATERS and Special Agent for PINAUD'S PERFUMES and ANTOINE'S INKS.
Gentlemen's Best French Boots and Shoes.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

"JAPAN GAZETTE."
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877. [809

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. V. F. XAVIER to Sell by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), on
TUESDAY,
the 22nd October, 1878, at 11 o'clock A.M., on the Premises, the
MACHINERY, TOOLS, STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c., &c., of the
WEST POINT IRON WORKS,
comprising:—
1 PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINE.
1 8-feet PLATE-BENDING MACHINE.
1 Large and 1 Small VERTICAL BENCH DRILLING MACHINES.
1 WALL DRILLING MACHINE.
1 CENTRE SLIDING and SCREW CUTTING LATHE, &c., &c.
And
1 STEAM LAUNCH.
The above Machinery is nearly all new.
For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1878. [164

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF THE
STOCK-IN-TRADE
OF
MESSRS. CARVALHO & Co., PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,
comprising a most Capacious
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
with SIX ALBION PRESSES, COPPER-PLATE PRESS, MONOGRAM DIE PRESS, PAPER-CUTTING MACHINE, and an enormous quantity of PLAIN and FANCY TYPES and MATERIALS, suitable either for a Newspaper or a Job Office, and also a well supplied
STOCK of STATIONERY,
with all the requisites for Mercantile Offices, together with FURNITURE and FIXTURES for same.
The Sale will take place on the 28th of October current, at 11 A.M., in the Premises No. 1A, FOOCHOW ROAD, SHANGHAI, where intending Purchasers can learn full Particulars of Inventory.
Shanghai, 10th October, 1878. [5d1719

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 91.

CHINA SEA.

WENCHOW DISTRICT—WENCHOW HARBOUR.

"LION ROCK," BEACON.

Notice is hereby given that a BEACON has been ERECTED on a small Pinnacle Rock called "SHI SHI" (Lion Rock), submerged 8 feet at H. W. springs, situated near the anchorage at Wenchow about 600 feet S.E. of the East end of the island known as the Chiang-Hsin-Sun, which is in the middle of the river opposite the North Wall of the City.
The BEACON consists of a POLE 15 inches in diameter painted BLACK and WHITE ALTERNATE BANDS, on which is fixed a BALL 6 feet in diameter painted BLACK, with a horizontal WHITE BAND round the CENTRE.
The Top of the Pole is 24 feet above H. W. springs. The Centre of the Ball is 15 feet above H. W. springs.
By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,
GERALD E. WELLESLEY,
Acting Engineer-in-Chief.
Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineers' Office,
Shanghai, 20th September, 1878. [1724

LESSONS IN DANCING.

A CLASS for instruction in DANCING to CHILDREN and ADULTS will be OPENED on the 1st October next.
For Particulars, address Q. R., *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1878. [3m1485

LESSONS IN GERMAN.

The CLASS for instruction in the GERMAN LANGUAGE will be RE-OPENED from the 1st October next.
For Particulars, address to A. X., *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1878. [1m1586

NOTICE.

MOORE & Co.,
VARIETY STORE,
NEWS AGENTS AND TOBACCONISTS.
No. 42, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [13

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

Having learned that large quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against PURCHASING any that does not bear the name MURRAY and LANMAN on the label. Each bottle of the GENUINE is wrapped with a Pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN and KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.
Messrs. MELCHERS & Co. are our ONLY Agents for Sale of the GENUINE FLORIDA WATER at Hongkong.
LANMAN AND KEMP.
New York, July 9th, 1878. [3m1416

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1878. [3m1298

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
the
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS
of the Fortnight.
The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE, EX LATE ARRIVALS:
LETTS'S DIARIES for 1879.
BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE, in splendid condition.
PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.
LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS.
ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS.
MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.
NOVELTIES in MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR TUBES.
POCKET KNIVES.
The NEW CHAMPAGNE TAP.
SWIMMING BELTS & AIR CUSHIONS.
CHABLIS in Pints.
TWEEDS, in Suit or Trowser Lengths.
FRIEZES for ULSTERS.
WINTER SOCKS and UNDERSHIRTS, Newest Patterns.
CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPŒDIA, Latest Edition.
KEILLER'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.
KEITH JOHNSTON'S LATEST ATLAS.
DICTIONARIES and WORKS of REFERENCE.
TODDY KETTLES.
SPECIAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.
SADDLERY.
SCARVES and TIES, Newest Patterns.
GRAMMARS and SCHOOL BOOKS.
NEW SEASON'S APPLES.
The NEWEST NOVELS.
RED HEART RUM.
SHOOTING BOOTS.
SPORTING GEAR of all descriptions.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1878. [635

FOR SALE.

THE Powerful Screw Steamer
"SEA GULL,"
48 tons register, 40 H.P. nominal; Steams 8 knots. She was originally fitted as a Tug and Water Boat, and can be again adapted for the latter purpose at little expense. She has proved herself to be an excellent Sea Boat, and is well found, her Engine and Boiler being in first-class order.
Also,
The Schooner
"COERAN,"
134 tons register, built at Singapore in 1864, of Singapore Hardwood and Teak, with Iron Fastenings. She was thoroughly repaired and metalled in April last, and is now in first-class order.
For further Particulars, apply to
MORRIS AND RAY,
Ship Brokers,
where the Inventories may be seen.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1878. [3m1723

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
CELEBRATED
WINES AND COGNAC.
Price List on application.
T. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [46

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [1122

EX P. & O. STEAMER "GEELONG."

SPECIALLY SELECTED.

MARSALA WINES
OLD PARTICULAR,
In Quarter-Casks (equal to about 12 dozen). $50.
In Octaves (equal to about 6 dozen) ..... $30.
LONDON PARTICULAR,
In Quarter-Casks (about 12 dozen)..... $45.
In Octaves (about 6 dozen) ..... $25.
GEO. SMITH & Co.,
Agents for China, Hongkong, and Japan.
458] NORTON & Co., Agents.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Whereas it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is exported to India, China, &c., and endeavoured to be foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne.
1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case:—English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.
WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is the Only Reliable Remedy for NERVOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS and all FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.
Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the *élite*, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
In India, China, &c., Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is generally sold at an advance on the English Price.
The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held is unquestionably due to its administration in this form. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and do not be persuaded to take any useless and possibly dangerous imitations.
CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.
The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London, and are also registered in the chief cities of the world.
Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted by the Authorised Agents, against any person or persons selling Fraudulent Imitations of Dr. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOSPHODYNE, from this date, 1st October, 1878. [1726

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.
It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1877.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG RACES, 1879.

This MEETING will take place on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, February, 20th, 21st, and 22nd, 1879.
Gentlemen having suggestions to offer or presentations to make are invited to communicate with the CLERK OF THE COURSE on or before the 19th instant.
By Order,
M. W. SAUNDERS, Lieut. R.A.,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1878. [19d1704

HONGKONG RACES, 1879.

The HONGKONG DERBY, a Sweepstakes of $20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before the date of closing Entries, with $100 added for 1st Pony and $50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies, bonâ fide Griffins at date of Entry (25th January, 1879). First Pony 70 per cent., Second Pony 20 per cent., and Third Pony 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 7lb.; One Mile and a Half. Nominations close on SATURDAY, 21st December, 1878, addressed to the CLERK OF THE COURSE, at the Hongkong Club.
By Order,
M. W. SAUNDERS, Lieut. R.A.,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1878. [tf1705

ESTATE OF JOHN SYMONS, PILOT, DECEASED.

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to the Undersigned, and those having CLAIMS against it, to present them in duplicate, with the proper vouchers, on or before the 31st day of October, 1878.
C. C. BENNETT,
Executor.
Shanghai, 19th September, 1878. [1w1717

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN LIQUIDATION.

A SIXTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the rate of Two TAELS PER SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 11th October, payable at the OFFICE of the LIQUIDATORS on MONDAY, the 21st October.
WARRANTS will then be delivered by the Undersigned to SHAREHOLDERS, or their lawful Representatives, on presentation of SHARE CERTIFICATES for endorsement.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21st October inclusive.
By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.
Shanghai, 9th October, 1878. [1m1718

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

SALE OF THE OPIUM FARM.

Notice is hereby given that TENDERS for the PRIVILEGE of PREPARING and SELLING PREPARED OPIUM within the Colony for the term of ONE, TWO, or THREE YEARS from the 1st of MARCH, 1879, under the Provisions of Ordinance No. 2 of 1858 will be RECEIVED at this Office until NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd October, 1878.
Each Tender should specify the Monthly Payment offered for the period above-mentioned.
The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.
Should the highest Tender be less than the sum the Governor thinks a fair price for the Opium Farm, His Excellency in Council will grant Licences direct under Section 3 of the Ordinance and take such further steps as may be necessary to realize a fair price.
By Command,
C. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1878. [tf1423

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of CHAN WOONG TONG, Deceased.
In the Goods of TAM A-CHAI, Deceased.
In the Goods of THOMAS HART, Deceased.
In the Goods of WILLIAM SHANNON, Deceased.
In the Goods of AFONG, Deceased.
~~In the Goods of WILLIAM MACHETT, Deceased.~~
In the Goods of LEE AH LOO, Deceased.
In the Goods of A-CHUN, Deceased.
In the Goods of MASUN, Deceased.
In the Goods of ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Deceased.
In the Goods of WONG YOW, Deceased.
In the Goods of LEONG KIN, Deceased.
In the Goods of WILLIAM DUMPHY, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the Provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1870, Section 3, an Order has been made by FRANCIS SNOWDEN, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estates to MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1878, on or before which date all Claims must be proved, otherwise they will not be included in the scheme of Division.
All Persons indebted to the said Estates are required to make immediate payment to
C. B. PLUNKET,
1671] Official Administrator.

THE STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Under New Management, this Establishment will now be conducted as a First-class Hotel.
Tiffin at ONE o'clock. Dinner at SEVEN.
Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality only.
New English and American Billiard Tables.
J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN O'CLOCK.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

The Undersigned, having effected a LEASE of the above PROPERTY, PLANT, &c., have to request that, until further notice, all COMMUNICATIONS with reference to the business of the said Refinery be MADE TO THEM, either at their Offices, Queen's Road, or at the Refinery Premises.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1878. [909

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31ST OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1878. [3m1299

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform Shipmasters and others that he has a number of Powerful STEAM LAUNCHES available for TOWING VESSELS at very LOW RATES. They may also be hired for towing Lighters and Cargo-boats as well as for Excursions.
SING LEE,
No. 37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1878.

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,
OCTOBER 19TH, 1878.

BY GENERAL DESIRE
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA AND OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY
will repeat
OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERA
"GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,"
In Four Acts.

MISS ELCIA MAY AS DROGAN.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

DROGAN (a Page)	MISS ELCIA MAY.
COCORICO (Duke of Brabant)	Mr. H. VERNON.
GOLO (Prime Minister)	Mr. J. ROLLINGS.
CHARLES MARTEL	Mr. ADNAMS.
BURGOMASTER OF CUCACOA	Mr. CANALE.
OSWALD (a Page)	Miss B. DRAEGER.
PHILIB

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1878.

(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST AND MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

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LONDON .....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [17

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 19TH, 1878.

WE gave currency a few days back to a report which had reached us of a new rebellion in the province of Kwang-si; we have since received further confirmation of and particulars about it. It appears that the Brigadier-General LI, who is at the head of the insurrection, is a disappointed office-seeker. Enraged at not receiving some appointment he expected, he has sold his landed and other property, armed a large body of men, estimated to be 50,000 strong, and placed himself at their head, with the object, presumably, of overturning the Government. It is scarcely probable, at all events, that a man of his position would sacrifice his public prospects and his private fortune for the sake of stirring up a mere local rebellion. As he had something to lose and has thus staked everything on the hazard of the die, so, to speak, it is clear that he is playing for higher game than the ordinary leaders of banditti. What that may be remains to be proved; but HUNG-SIU-TSUEN, the Taiping leader, a man of much humbler origin, aspired to Imperial dignity, and it is not impossible that another insurgent may conceive the idea of overturning Manchu rule in China. In any case it is not reasonable to suppose that a Chinese brigadier-general, though smarting under real or fancied wrongs and slights, would openly take the field with a considerable army without some definite object. He is not even likely to come to terms with the Provincial authorities, for the Chinese do not trust to official promises or pledges, knowing by experience how promptly they are violated when it is safe to do so.

This incipient insurrection may properly be viewed with serious apprehension by the Chinese Government. The province of Kwang-si occupies an inland position, is of a mountainous nature, and, for China, is sparsely peopled. The inhabitants are, moreover, of a daring and turbulent character, ever ready to revolt on small provocation, and there are always numerous disaffected and disorderly men ready to join in any lawless enterprise, however desperate its prospects. It will be remembered that the Taiping Rebellion which for so many years desolated the fairest provinces of the Central Kingdom, laid waste its finest cities, and swept away millions of its people, originated in Kwang-si. The almost inaccessible mountains of this province have for many decades served as the haunt and trysting place of outlaws and robbers, whose ranks are periodically recruited by the distress caused by flood or famine, both only too frequent in China. The late inundations in several parts of Kwang-tung, which caused severe distress for some time, led to numbers of the unfortunate sufferers joining outlaws in the Tsing Yuen district, some two thousand of whom were slaughtered by the troops sent to disperse them. The remainder of this band in all probability retreated to the mountains of Kwang-si, and will reinforce the insurgent band. If the rebellion be not put down quickly, there will be no lack of volunteers to join it.

Without fuller and more definite particulars it is impossible to gauge the prospects of the movement. The numbers of Li's followers may have been somewhat exaggerated—probably have been—but the fact that the rising has occurred in so unruly a province as Kwang-si, is quite sufficient to excite alarm. At the present time, too, rice, the great staple article of food among the Chinese, is very dear and has been so for the past fifteen months or more. Nor is there any prospect of its being cheaper for some time to come. The crops in the provinces up north will be short, owing to the inundations along the Yangtsze and the damage caused by the late typhoon, in some districts of Kwang-tung there will be a scanty crop, and Saigon rice will necessarily be dearer owing to the tax of ten cents per picul to be levied, under the new regulations, on all the grain exported. In Siam the prospects of the new crops are reported to be very good, but owing to the late scarcity, the export will probably not be so large as in former years. Everything conspires to show that the price of rice will be high in the ensuing year, and, consequently, the struggle to live—always severe among the labouring classes in China—will be harder than usual. Want more than any other cause breeds disaffection in the Celestial Empire. While the masses can gain a subsistence by patient toil they are content to submit to the oppression of the mandarins; but when work cannot be got, and famine stares the people in the face, they are ready, having nothing else to lose, to risk their heads for the sake of plunder or pay. Unless there are sufficient Imperial troops in the neighbourhood to nip the present insurrectionary movement in the bud the danger of its assuming the proportions of a disastrous civil war is by no means remote.

The "Commercial Intelligence" of this day will be found on the fourth page.

The British steamer *Ocean King*, Captain Roper, which arrived here yesterday, made a good run down from Amoy, her average speed throughout being over 14 knots per hour.

The Kogio Kaisha, a new Japanese Commercial establishment is, we hear, shortly about to open a branch at this port. Japanese interests in Hongkong are steadily developing.

His Excellency the Governor has received an autograph letter from the Viceroy of the Two Kwang, on the subject, it is stated, of the release of Mr. Kwok Acheong's son. This is the first time, we believe, that a Viceroy has addressed an autograph letter to a Governor of Hongkong, official communications being formerly answered by the Governor of Kwang-tung.

We understand that Mr. E. R. Bellios, late Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has placed in Governor Hennessy's hands the sum of $1,000 for a statue to Lord Beaconsfield to be erected in this city. A suitable site has been proposed between Beaconsfield Lodge and St. John's Cathedral, overlooking the Parade Ground. The statue, which is to be of bronze, has been already ordered from England.

The prisoner Newman was committed for trial yesterday. His behaviour in the court was singular, and when spoken to by the magistrate he appeared to be more excited. He was handcuffed with his hands in front, and he several times tried to pick the pocket of a constable who was standing near. There were a great many Europeans present in court during the trial. We hear that several doctors have seen the prisoner recently, and say that he is not suffering from madness, but that his mind is evidently in a most excited state.

The case against Frederick Stanley Huffam is on the calendar for the present sessions, and it was arranged in court yesterday morning that it should be tried on Friday next. Mr. Francis, instructed by Mr. Dennys, is retained for the defence, and a special jury will be summoned for the case. Mr. Francis applied yesterday for permission for Mr. Huffam to see his books and accounts, of course in the presence of an officer of the court, as it was necessary for him to examine the books in order to fully instruct counsel. His Lordship, the Acting Chief Justice, said that, of course, Mr. Huffam should have every opportunity of examining the books within the precincts of the court and in the presence of an officer of the court; who that officer should be, he would leave to Mr. Sharp, the Crown Solicitor, to decide. There are five counts in the indictment against the prisoner, one of larceny and embezzlement, being employed in the public service of Her Majesty, and four of larceny as a trustee.

Writing in the *Queen*, Madame de Marsy says:—"There is quite a glut of Japanese materials on the Paris market. His Majesty the Mikado having decreed that all his subjects holding official situations shall dress *à la Européenne*, they and their wives, and the Japanese milliners, who had not seen fashions change for a thousand years, have consigned to Paris the thousands and thousands of native dresses which they had in stock, and Parisian ladies are now wearing them as dressing gowns. They are very becoming, and it seems the bright dyes in them will stand any amount of washing. Chinese silken skirts, so fine that you can pass them through a wedding ring, are also being sold in quantities; but it is comfortable to note that the attempt to introduce Chinese peaked straw hats into fashion has failed hitherto. There is no saying, however, what may happen next year, for an exhibitor from the Great Moon Empire has imported 30,000 of these monstrosities. They are hideous to a degree, resembling the thatch of a hayrick more than anything I can call to mind."

On Thursday night the Royal English Opera Company repeated their performance of "The Princess of Trebizonde" at the Theatre Royal. The cast was somewhat different on this occasion, but the opera went off as successfully as before, though it is not a favourite in Hongkong as was proved by the audience being far smaller than usual. Miss Elcia May as *Raphael*, and Mr. Vernon as *Cabriolo*, acted and sang with all their usual spirit and ability. Mr. Rollings as *Tremolini* lent efficient support, and Miss Clara Stanley as *Zanetta* rather improved upon her last representation of the character. Miss A. Dragger again sustained the part of *Regina*, and Miss B. Dragger made a very good *Manola*. Mr. Phillips acted the *rôle* of Dr. Sparadrap in a very creditable manner, and his make-up was a great improvement upon his first appearance. The part of *Prince Cassimir* was filled by another novice in the person of Mr. P. H. Robson, who managed to portray the choleric old sportsman much better than might have been expected. Mr. Panizza again presided at the pianoforte. The company will repeat "Genevieve de Brabant" this evening.

Since yesterday we have ascertained that the *Li Chi* foundered near Lan-tao at ten o'clock on the morning of the 8th instant whilst on her voyage from St. John's Island to Hongkong, and did not strike. The wind had been increasing from early morning. A high sea was on, and at nine o'clock, an hour before the vessel went down, Mr. McLeish, the first officer, was washed overboard and drowned. The vessel was running for shelter, but the sea washing over her decks she rapidly filled. Seeing there was no hope of saving her, Captain Fry gave orders to have the boats lowered and manned, but the vessel settled down so quickly that there was only time to get out one gig. The vessel then heeled over, precipitating the hands into the water. Captain Fry and three men had just succeeded in reaching and getting into the gig when she was washed heavily against the sinking vessel and was stove in and turned over. Two of the men who were in her, the two survivors, held on to the remains of the boat and after being in the water two days were picked up by a passing junk and taken to Macao. They, with Mr. Rome, second officer of the *Peng Chow Hoi*, left here on Thursday night at eight o'clock in the *Gazelle*, a launch belonging to the Patent Slip, for Canton.

SUPREME COURT.

October 18th.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE HON. F. SNOWDEN.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Yow Ahuk, a boy about fifteen years of age, was charged with stealing a jade bangle and two silver bangles, from the person of a child named Chan Chun Tai, three years of age, who was playing in the street with another child, on the 26th September.

The jurors were Messrs. I. P. Pereira, C. S. Heden, P. J. E. Bohlschau, O. E. Page, S. P. Johannes, C. Beurmann, and J. Juster.

The only evidence of identification was that of a boy nine years of age who was playing with the child from whom the property was stolen, and he said there were two others in the prisoner's company.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

ADMINISTERING A DRUG.

Wong Atai, a woman, was charged that she, with two others not in custody, did administer a stupifying drug to a woman named Cho Amui, on the 23rd August, and did steal from her person a pair of gold bangles, a pair of gold mounted bangles, a gold watch and chain, six gold rings, a pair of gold ear-rings and jade drops, a gold hair pin, ten gold coins, $45 in notes and $2 in silver, the property altogether being worth more than $400.

The prisoner lived next door to the prosecutrix in Peel-street and they were on friendly terms. On the evening of the 23rd August the prisoner invited the prosecutrix to go in and take supper with her. She went into the prisoner's house and found the prisoner and two men sitting at a table. She sat down with them and had some wine. She refused one cup which appeared thick and it was thrown away. After taking a mouthful from another cup she became insensible and recollected nothing more until she found herself in the Civil Hospital. All her money and jewellery had been taken with the exception of one bangle and one ring. The two men have not been heard of since. In stating the case to the jury the Attorney-General said he thought there could be no doubt the prosecutrix had some over-powering drug given to her and that her jewellery and so forth was stolen from her, and that it was done in the house of the prisoner, but the question for the jury would be whether or not the prisoner had anything to do with it. The two men had not been apprehended, but the prisoner remained here in her own house and she made some inquiries about this and made some offers of compromise, which would be given in evidence, and it would be for the jury to say whether they attached much importance to that or not, whether she simply wished to hush the matter up on account of her position or whether she made the offers on account of consciousness of guilt in any way.

After the witnesses had been heard his Lordship ruled that there was no evidence to go to the jury and discharged the prisoner.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING A SIKH CONSTABLE.

Tang Achoi was charged on four counts; first, with larceny; second, with unlawfully wounding with intent to do bodily harm; third, with malicious wounding; fourth, with inflicting grevious bodily harm.

On the morning of 30th August, the prisoner with a number of others was seen coming down Ship-street by Sikh constable 620, who thought they were suspicious characters and attempted to apprehend them. He caught hold of the prisoner and a struggle ensued in which the prisoner inflicted a serious wound upon the constable in the neck near the jugular vein, with a fan-dagger. The constable blew his whistle and held on to the prisoner until assistance arrived, when the man was secured and taken to the Station. Upon him was found a double barrelled pistol, not loaded, and a quantity of clothing which was afterwards found to have been stolen from a house in Ship-street.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on the first and second counts.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner on the first count to one year's hard labour, and on the second to three years' penal servitude to commence on the expiration of his first sentence.

His Lordship highly complimented the Sikh constable upon the quick manner in which he detected the prisoner's suspicions appearance and his great courage in persistently holding on to the prisoner after being so severely wounded; also for his acuteness when assistance arrived in ascertaining the man who came was really a constable before he allowed him to take charge of the prisoner. His Lordship said he would call the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the circumstances of the case.

The Sessions were adjourned until Monday.

POLICE COURT.

October—18th.

BEFORE MR. J. J. FRANCIS.

DRUNKENNESS.

Charles Johnson a seaman on the *Bertha Marion* was charged with being drunk and incapable on the afternoon of the 17th instant.—Fined five shillings; to pay ten cents for chair hire, and to be put on board his vessel.

NO PASS.

Chung Apo, a washerwomen, was fined $1; in default, two days' imprisonment for being out at night without a pass.

WILFUL MURDER.

Charles Newman, described as an American and a watchman, was brought up, on remand, charged with the wilful murder of Cezer Sebano Gutierrez, and with cutting and wounding a female, named Louisa Lockhardt, with intend to kill.

The evidence of Chinese constable No. 223 was taken, proving having conveyed a coffin from the house in which the deed was done to the hospital, but he did not see the body and only knew that it was a Portuguese or a dead body from what the Inspector had told him.

P.C. Braun proved having made the plan of the house produced.

His Worship addressing the prisoner, said—Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial. And you are clearly to understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat that may have been held out to you, to induce you to make any admission or confession of your guilt, but whatever you shall say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat.

The prisoner made no statement.

His Worship committed him take his trial at the next criminal sessions of the Supreme Court.

BEFORE MR. C. V. CREAGH.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

William Peterson, a seaman, unemployed, was charged on suspicion of stealing $30 in silver money, the property of James Daly, a seaman, unemployed, living at the London Inn.

It appears from the evidence that the prisoner and prosecutor had been shipmates, arriving here on Monday by the French mail from Shanghai and were living at the London Inn. The prisoner slept on a sofa in the sitting room, and the prosecutor slept in the same room as did the proprietor of the inn. The two rooms are separated from each other by a hall. The prisoner had only about $4 or $5 and the prosecutor $55 on their arrival here. On the morning of the 17th instant the prosecutor went to his room, and placed his coat, in the pocket of which was $30, on the end of the bed and went to to sleep. At about half-past four o'clock, when the prosecutor was called for dinner, the money was missed. About two o'clock Mr. Sykes, the proprietor of the inn, who was asleep in the same room as the prosecutor, was awakened by the noise of a dollar falling on the floor. The prisoner was then sitting on the complainant's bed.

The prisoner denied the charge, and said he was putting on his shirt in the procutor's room when he dropped the dollar.

The case was remanded until Monday in order that further inquiries be made.

What is the difference between a dandy, an optical contusion, and a well in which water is frozen.—The first is a nice swell, the second is an eye swell, and the third is an ice well.

"Did you ever dabble in stocks?" asked a lawyer of a witness, who was known to have fled from his native land for the States.—"Well, yes, *I got my feet in 'em* once, in the old country," was the reply.

A painter's apprentice fell off a scaffold with a pot of paint in each hand. He was taken up insensible, but as soon as he was restored to consciousness he murmured, "I went down with flying colours anyhow."

LOSS OF THE GERMAN BRIG "PERI."

The report of the loss of the German brig *Peri*, Captain Luhrs, which we gave in yesterday's issue, is unfortunately correct. She was wrecked on Breaker Point during the heavy weather which was experienced on that coast the week before last. Captain Luhrs arrived at Swatow last week and a communication was sent to Messrs. Schellhass & Co., agents for the vessel, who informed the German Consul of the affair. The German man-of-war *Frega*, was sent from here on the 14th instant in order to render assistance, and returned again on Thursday morning, having found the vessel broken up, and the men on shore. The *Peri* was a brig of 276 tons and had been on the coast some time.

RACING NOTES.

The inauguration of the Autumn Meeting at Shanghai usually marks the first move towards the commencement of training operations in Hongkong. A first rate meeting has been anticipated on this occasion by our north country friends, and doubtless the most sanguine hopes will be realised, as I am advised that the ponies in training for the various events show up well both as regards number and quality. The dangerous Amoy division received a select reinforcement of griffins some few days ago, and they have been doing good work after the usual rest and course of physic. With our friendly rivals up and doing, it would be strange if Hongkong sportsmen were behind hand, and the meeting of subscribers to the Race Fund has been quickly followed by announcements fixing the dates of our annual races and specifying the conditions of the Hongkong Derby of 1879.

It must be gratifying to the sporting community to have secured the services of such an energetic Clerk of the Course as Lieut. Saunders, R.A. This gentleman is a thoroughly good all-round sportsman, equally at home in the cricket field, as an oarsman, or sporting silk in the racing arena, and very few young residents have attained such a wide spread popularity. Possessing to a large extent the various qualifications so necessary to make a man an efficient Clerk of the Course, Lieut. Saunders, we may rest assured, will prove a worthy successor in the performance of his multifarious and exceedingly difficult duties to Mr. H. St. L. Magniac, who was the beau idea of a popular sportsman.

According to advertisement in the newspapers, gentlemen are invited to offer suggestions or make presentations up to the 19th instant, and as a matter of course Mr. Saunders will be inundated with valuable gifts to the various races, and equally valuable suggestions as to the management of the same. Sporting communities all the world over are famous for their almost unbounded liberality, and the Presentation Cups annually given to the Hongkong Races by our wealthy colonists and neighbours speak volumes in favour of the immense popularity of the grand old sport among a class of residents whose patronage is something to be proud of. The stewards have been wise in thus early soliciting the financial support, as well as the advice, of all patrons of racing, and it is to be hoped that great good will accrue from this sensible policy.

As the public press is undoubtedly the best means of disseminating ideas or opinions on questions of general interest, I trust the executive of our Race Meeting will not consider me presumptuous in publicly discussing matters connected with racing in general and Hongkong Races in particular in these columns, instead of in a private communication to the Clerk of the Course. We cannot all entertain the same views on the different questions connected with racing, and probably the opinions I may express in the course of this article will not coincide with those of gentlemen, who, from a more lengthened experience and other causes, are better qualified than I, to accurately gauge our requirements; but be that as it may, it will not be denied that a public discussion is likely to elicit suggestions from various quarters, some of which may be of sufficient value to justify adoption.

The idea of forming a Race Club in Hongkong has cropped up year after year; but no steps ever appear to have been taken to give practical effect to the proposal. This would apparently indicate that the community feel quite satisfied with the old executive, and dislike the idea of radically reforming the governing body and a system which has worked so well in the past. Without pledging myself to any decided opinion on the subject, I would merely suggest that now is the time and opportunity for those who are interested to bring their views before the officials and the public. It is well-known that many influential supporters of the turf, are in favour of the establishment of a regularly constituted Racing Club, and if tangible reasons can be adduced to show that such a change would be desirable, they are at least entitled to a fair hearing. In any case, a question of this kind ought to be considered at the beginning of the season, and not dragged on the carpet at a time when fruitless discussion can only hamper the officials in the carrying out of their onerous duties.

The races for 1879 have been fixed to take place on February 20th, 21st, and 22nd, or one week earlier than the last meeting. This is certainly an improvement, for although we cannot depend on having fine weather, yet the probabilities are greatly in favour of the 20th February as compared with the following week.

The conditions of the race for the Hongkong Derby of 1879 (similar to those of previous years) are already published, and it may be noted that nominations close to the Clerk of the Course at the Hongkong Club on Saturday, December 21st. Between now and that date, owners will have a busy time of it hunting for likely-looking griffins. Taking everything into consideration, it seems assured that a larger entry will be secured this season than has been the case for years past.

The horse racing, which proved such a great success in 1877 and such an unqualified failure in 1878, has probably finished its mission in Hongkong for a time. Valuable stakes would doubtless be offered as inducements for owners to enter their nags; but we have no race horses worth mentioning in the Colony. Last year's competitors seem to have melted away like snow-drifts in summer. Boomerang and the speedy Newstead both broke down fatally on the race course; the "seven-dollars" phantom, Warlock, was converted into chow-chow for the epicures of Canton; and the sturdy Claymore, after bearing the Fairshon's tartan jacket to victory on many occasions round the Happy Valley, has been transferred to the Straits Settlements where he has carried all before him. The bad tempered but shapely Babe went up the Coast, and might probably again enter the lists; the blood-like Driver, that gay deceiver The Nob, the once much-thought-of Tartar, and Mr. Grammont's bonny brown mare Dynamite, are still in the Colony, but with the single exception of The Nob, all too infirm to stand a preparation. A race for hacks, with penalties and allowances to give non-winners a chance, would probably lead to a good race, and I recommend the idea to the consideration of the Stewards. A curious and somewhat interesting experiment might also be tried by handicapping, in a race for hacks, Australian horses and China ponies. Such a contest would receive extensive patronage, and would not only be interesting in itself, but would certainly be very valuable as giving a fair idea of the respective merits of horses and ponies. I have no idea from personal observation what amount of weight would bring The Nob, and say, White Lily together over a couple of miles; but I am confident that a good handicap could be made, and an interesting race the result.

It is to be hoped that the stewards intend encouraging local sportsmen by confining certain events to "subscription griffins" as was the case last year. These races proved a great success, and I consider that an additional race or two, and an increase of value in the prizes, would be a step in the right direction. Very few young sportsmen can afford to send special messengers north to Tientsin, and then pay two or three hundred taels for a single griffin, and I would therefore, without in any way cutting down the number or value of the open races, strongly advocate giving several cups to be run for under similar conditions to those applied to the subscription races last February, so that one need not be a millionaire to enter the lists with a fair prospect of success.

Cowper says "Variety's the very spice of life," and undoubtedly it gives a flavour to horseracing. Has hurdle-racing ever been attempted in Hongkong? This description of sport has recently made great strides in popular favour in England, and I have frequently seen horses of the highest class (Chandos may be quoted as an example, and he was good enough to run fourth in Doncaster's Derby) performing between the flags. That China ponies could be taught to jump hurdles I have no manner of doubt, and it is quite likely that racing over the timber would an interesting feature in our programmes.

Considering that "gentlemen" only are qualified to ride, it is rather strange that so very few residents sport silk. Would it not be politic to encourage our young horsemen by making them allowances in certain races, so as to induce them in as many cases as possible, to ride their own ponies? Professional riders in England have usually to allow 5lb. (sometimes more) to gentlemen, and applying the same principle here, a concession of weight might be made to Hongkong residents who never rode a winner. In "Subscription Griffin," or Hack races, all jockeys non-resident might advantageously be penalised.

Attention might be directed to Rule 1 which reads as follows:—"No groom or professional rider will be allowed to train on and after the day of closing of the Entries to the day of Meeting; all horses or Ponies so ridden to be disqualified from running." As this rule is never enforced the Stewards simply stultify themselves by allowing it to remain on the code. As to the usefulness of such a restrictive regulation, that is quite another question, and one which it is hardly worth while discussing here; but there surely can be no two opinions as to the advisability of expunging a law which is more honored in the breach than in the observance, if the penalty for its infringement is simply to remain a dead letter.

Rule 7—which stipulates that no person can enter horses or ponies for any race unless he be a member of the Hongkong Club, or Club Germania, an officer of the Army or Navy, or gentleman duly nominated by two members of the above named bodies—may have answered some special purpose many years ago; but the utility or necessity of such a stringent shutting out of a large and influential portion of the community is difficult to understand in these advanced days. In the grand republic of sport there is no room for invidious classification, or snobish and selfish exclusiveness. At home, in the cricket field or on the river, at Newmarket or Goodwood, on the plains of "Waterloo" or on the broad waters of the Solent, true sportsmen meet on equal terms. Horse-racing, above every other branch of sport, is open to call classes of society, and the only restrictions placed on the national pastime by the Jockey Club (the most autocratic and conservative body in the world, be it remembered) are those necessary to preserve its respectability, and to keep fraud and swindling at a safe distance. There are numbers of respectable persons in Hongkong and the Coast Ports, tradesmen, shopkeepers, and others, good, honest, enthusiastic, and upright sportsmen, who would be glad to accord material support to our races, and are only prevented from so doing by the "class legislation" contained in the above quoted extract. Presuming that it is the aim and object of the promoters of our Annual Races to secure large fields and exciting competitions for the various races, to make the meeting of 1879 a decided improvement on all its predecessors they would act wisely, in my belief, by carefully revising the present Code of Rules, expunging various excresences, and making sundry alterations to suit the changed character of the times.

Thorough-course and training track will require careful attention during the next four months, and that this important subject has not escaped official notice, has been evidenced by the frequent visits of the Clerk of the Course for weeks past. Doubtless everthing possible in the shape of draining and rolling will be done to keep the turf in good going order, so that training operations may be satisfactorily proceeded with.

In concluding this communication I would suggest that the Stewards in advertising the meeting should state that the racing will be under the Newmarket Rules as far as practicable. This fact should be well known, as it would prove a strong deterrent to any unfair jockeying, and at the same time be a guide to those who might otherwise err through ignorance. It will be remembered that after the race for the Broker's Cup last March, an objection was made against Marmalade, who finished second, on the ground of a cross, and after hearing evidence, the Stewards very properly disqualified Mr. Korfoot's pony. The discretion or judgment of the Stewards in arriving at this decision was, as far as I am aware, never cavilled at; but as it was a question not of discretion but of racing law, it would have been more satisfactory to owner, jockey, and all concerned, had it been publicly announced and generally understood that Newmarket Rules would be strictly enforced.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1878.

SPOTS OF INTEREST IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

TA-UE-SHAN—CONTINUED.—(MUI-WO.)

The village of Mui Wo has features of interest for the geologist in its galena or sulphuret of lead, a deposit of which may be found cropping to the surface through fissures in the granite; for the excursionist in its series of pretty waterfalls, and the sportsman in its ravine or mountain gorge, where deer are almost a sure find and wild boar may occasionally be routed out. Mui Wo is distant about nine miles from the Canton steamer wharf, and in proceeding there it is well to pass close by Green Island, after getting about four miles to the westward of which you will arrive inside the small island covered with fir trees mentioned in a previous paper; keep about midway between this island and the main island of Tai-lie-shan for about a mile or more, then gradually approach the main island you will at last see a point of rock jutting out and beyond this rock a deep inlet; if you are not sure of the locality it will be well to inquire of any passing boat you see, and the chances are they will not mislead you. Go inside the bay or inlet referred to and anchor on the farther or south-western side, because the landing is best on that side; and now if you are unprovided with a small boat for landing you will probably experience some little trouble in procuring one, but when you have the small boat got into it and go up a small creek where the landing is good on firm clean sand; having landed, if you want to see the lead ore or the waterfall go up to the joss house near the landing place, then over a bridge, through the paddy fields to the village, turn to the right through another village, then up the hill by a picturesque path occasionally shaded by trees, until at last you reach the waterfall, then a little above and to the left of the waterfall you may see near the path a piece of rock which has been apparently blown up by gunpowder, and thereby hangs a tale. Some few years back, the writer of this was on a journey to the house of a Chinaman named A-Tim (by profession a shikarree or native huntsman, and farmer) when he noticed a something black in the granite rocks at the side of the road; this on examination turned out to be a vein of galena or sulphuret of lead, or, by the new nomenclature of Gerhardt, more proper plumbic sulphide. Having procured a few ounces of this valuable ore, which generally also contains a little silver, the original trip was abandoned and head turned towards Hongkong, where, having procured some gunpowder and the necessary implements, he again proceeded towards Mui-wo, and before the natives had time to divine his intentions had bored two holes and blasted about half a ton of rock from which a few cattles of ore was picked, and the mining prospector returned in triumph to Hongkong. The ore on examination turned out to be galena, containing a trace of silver and seventy per cent. of lead, the remainder being sulphur. On subsequently visiting the place armed with gun-cotton cartridges, paper mining tools, and a few coolies, the head man of the village, dressed in a long gown, put his veto on the entire proceedings. This same head man, or rather petty official, was a courteous, polite old fellow, who resides at Mui-wo in order to collect the Imperial Land Tax from the villagers around, and is not a head man properly so-called, but rather a small official, and is a very good illustration of the entire official system; the poor old fellow is of not the slightest possible use to the villagers (unless perhaps as a model of politeness) yet he has to be supported by them, as the taxes he can legally collect would not be sufficient to keep him from starvation.

The sportsman visiting Mui-wo may find a few snipe in the paddy-fields, a few wood pigeons in the groves of bamboo, and boar or deer in the ravine above the village. Having determined to beat out this ravine, the best way is to send a messenger for the man named A-Tim before mentioned, who lives some two hours' walk up the path past the waterfall. Having procured the service of A-Tim, with his dogs and a dozen or more beaters, it is well to send some men with guns to the top of the ravine and its various branches up the mountain; then when the men with guns are at their stations proceed to beat up the ravine, and the animals may be shot as they run up; but sometimes the deer double back and are shot by the beaters. But boar never do this; when once started, which is a difficult matter as they care nothing for dogs and the thick scrub in which they are found is almost impenetrable to the beaters, they run straight to the next ravine or more often over the Gap at the head of the gorge to Pui-O; spoken of in a previous paper. Having beaten out the gorges and ravines about Mui-wo, if you can spare a few days sleep at the village and in the morning send the boat through the Cap-shui-mun Pass to Tai-ho (not Tai-O, which is at the other end of the island), load with number seven shot and walk past the waterfall; a brisk walk over alternate mountain and table land will bring you to the Chinese homestead owned and occupied by your shikarree of the day before, A-Tim; round his house and in the neighbourhood, woodcock are tolerably numerous in the season. They are known to Chinese as "sha-tsui-na" or snipe's mother, and will require a good spaniel to rout them out; pointers are too much averse to wet and mud, and setters are too wild, they also get discouraged more easily than the spaniel in countries where game is scarce; having beaten out a place beyond and below A-Tim's house, where deer may be found, walk down the hill to the village of Tai-ho, distant some half mile from the water, on reaching which you will see the boat and find yourself in the Canton River some four miles above Cap-shui-mun, as you have walked across another narrow strip of mountain connecting another peninsula with the main island; get into the boat and proceed north-west, keeping close to the shore of the island until you reach the port of Tung-ching (Eastern stream), which is about opposite Castle Peak Bay; the anchorage is protected by an island and at the South-Eastern end the holding-ground is good, but beyond (where appearances might tempt you to anchor from its better protected position) the bottom is quicksand where the anchor comes home, and in case of wind you would soon find your boat bumping on the shore. In the morning walk up with A-Tim (whom we will suppose you have brought with you, dogs, beaters, and all), past the town of Tung-chung and several villages, and then proceed to beat out the heavily wooded mountain gorge above the town, having previously sent runs up the hill as at Mui-wo. Boar are to be found at Tung-chung. Having regained the boat and rested, proceed to the island called Cheong-chau, or Long Island, on which you may find deer, then anchor inside the island off a place called Samwan, or Deep Bay, but the bay really is no inlet at all, only a long strip of sand and a very slightly defined bay almost level with the coast line of the island. Having rested a day, next morning very early land and walk up past the village along the stream and up the hill; there is no ravine or gorge here, only open hill side covered with high jungle grass and small fir trees. Deer are more numerous here than at either of the places you have yet visited, but the chances are you will not get a shot without a great deal of running about, as there being no mountain pass it is all a chance which way they will run. Having got tired of this fun go back to the boat and proceed north-west along the coast until you come to a creek near a joss-house; this is the northern entrance of the port of Nam-tai-O, or South Great Deck, generally called Tai-O. Anchor in the creek after getting about a quarter of a mile beyond the joss-house. At high water the depth is about eight feet, at low water not more than two feet in places; in the morning proceeding along the creek about half a mile will bring you to the harbour of Tai-O; the town contains several thousand inhabitants, and the harbour is said by junk masters to be a safe one with good holding ground; there are generally a hundred or more junks anchored here. Having rested a day and explored the place, and perhaps shot a few snipe and pigeons in the paddy fields, sleep in the boat at anchor that night and proceed in the morning along the coast of the island some six or seven miles further to Shek-pek; anchor and fish off the rocks near; at about 3.30 p.m. you will see the Macao steamer because you have sailed to the south side of the island. In the morning land and beat the hill side as before for deer; you will pass several villages and my perhaps see a few partridges. Deer are more numerous here than at any other part of the island, but the probability is that you will not get one because the hill side is open and the scrub is very thick and difficult to penetrate. Having had enough of Shek-pek get up anchor and proceed towards Hongkong; some few miles beyond Shek-pek you will pass inside and island known as Cheong-chau, where there is a customs or squeeze station and a considerable town. It is here the Macao junks are generally squeezed (that is, have money or goods extorted from them), and the Chinese revenue steamer *Pang-chau-koi* is often anchored at Cheong-chau; after passing Cheong-chau you will see the bay of Pui-O which you walked to on a former occasion; and in this connexion I would advise you, should a steam launch be seen, give it a wide berth, as if the ruffian in charge thinks you near enough he will most certainly open fire on you. Having passed Pui-O, you will see Pok-to-lum and Green Island Lighthouse open out, and you then know your way back to Hongkong. Do not be tempted to land on the island with with fir trees, which this time pass outside of, because there is nothing on it to shoot at, and the writer failed to find anything interesting either to the mineralogist or the botanist.

ASSAM AND YUNNAN.

Sir Rutherford Alcock writes to *The Times*, under date August 30th, as follows:—In your Correspondent's letter from Shanghai, which appeared in your issue of the 28th, my name is quoted in connexion with the question of Indo-Chinese trade routes, and a project is attributed to myself and others for an "Assam-Yunnan Railway." As this can only have arisen from a total misapprehension of the objects of the committee and the deputation of gentlemen who presented a memorial on the subject to Lord Cranbrook on the 31st of July, I feel assured you will allow me, in justice to them and the important public interests involved, to remove the erroneous impression the letter is calculated to produce if left without notice.

Your Correspondent is quite right in stating that one of the objects of the promoters of the movement is "to develop the province of Assam by bringing it into connexion with the present Indian railway system," so far as that may be possible. But he is entirely mistaken in attributing to them any design to establish railway communication with Western China from Assam, either for the purpose of procuring Chinese labour from Yunnan or opening a new market for European goods. A scheme so wild, and, in this generation at least, so utterly impracticable, might well surprise the merchants in China, associated with the names of Sir Thomas Wade and his predecessor at Peking. All the information obtained by the Grosvenor Mission to Yunnan, and so ably reported by Mr. Colborne Baber, as to the desolation and depopulated state of the province of Yunnan consequent on the Panthay rebellion, and the way it was stamped out, *more Sinensis*, by a process of extermination—from which your Correspondent largely quotes—was perfectly well known; and should, as bourgs form a very sufficient obj

roubles which he expects to receive from the respective sides. But it is also possible that this contest between the rivals for his alliance may end in his own ruin. Whatever happens, one thing is certain—viz., that it is the policy of England alone which is to blame for things having come to the present crisis. People have been urging for years that it was useless to give away a quantity of money and arms so long as permission was not obtained for the residence of a British diplomatic agent at the Court of Cabul. But all this was preaching in vain, and now General Abramoff has suddenly and unexpectedly stepped upon the stage.

"There is no doubt that the Afghan people themselves feel more inclined towards the English than towards the Russians. But the Ameer and his hungry and avaricious Sirdars are not likely to be much influenced in their decision by the popular feeling. If the English desire absolutely to extricate themselves from the uncomfortable position of a diplomatic duel in these circumstances, there is nothing for it but to repeat the history of 1839—that is, to set up a rival Sovereign on the Afghan Throne, and to carry on the war in his name, both against a section of the Afghans and against the Russians. It is to be hoped that Lord Lytton will not fall into the mistakes of Lord Auckland, and that he will not search among the numerous relatives of Dost Mohammed's family only to find a second Shah Shoojah.

"In the meantime, in order to prepare the ground thoroughly for whatever complications may happen, the Russians are most active in getting up the usual demonstrations of sympathy among the Mahomedan inhabitants of Turkestan. Thus, the Kirghizes of the Government of Tomsk have presented General Kauffmann with a new felt tent in preparation for the impending campaign, and have accompanied it with a letter written, indeed, in true Oriental style, but which has not quite a Kirghiz ring about it. . . . It will be remembered that during the last war among the lists of subscriptions published on the Russian side the names of pious Seyids and Kadis figured as if they were supporters of war which aimed at the destruction of Islam. Even lately there has been a dearth of loyal addresses coming from Bosnia to Vienna and yet MM. Uahstiius and Worndl have not given up manufacturing their peculiar weapons for giving the kiss of peace. We have been prepared for a new Alexander's invasion of India."

EGYPTIAN REFORMS AND ENGLISH POLICY.

The *Economist* says the news we have lately had from Egypt affords a prospect of possible though as yet far from certain compensation for the hollowness of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Most competent judges are agreed that what Egypt needs to restore prosperity to its land and people is little more than the collection of its revenue with regularity and probity. Nubar Pasha is one of the very few Oriental statesmen who have really grasped the necessity and magnitude of the task imposed upon an Oriental Government in contact with Western civilization. The choice is between a thorough reform in both method and details of administration, however disagreeable the process may be, and disruption or extinction at a time not very far distant. This is what the rulers of Turkey have persistently failed to see in the face of every kind of warning. The ruler of Egypt has yet time to see it, though not overmuch time, and there is new reason to think that his eyes are fairly opened. If he remains steadfast in the purpose he has announced, a great future is before him and his successors, perhaps even within this generation. We have practically come to the conclusion, all official phrases notwithstanding, that the days of Turkish rule in Europe are numbered, and that a real or nominally Turkish rule in Asia can be maintained only by the visible presence of English power behind it. Moreover, the great Anglo-Turkish Convention, by which we were supposed to have undertaken the protection and regeneration of Asiatic Turkey, is now perceived to be at least capable of being treated as a decent way of wholly washing our hands of the Porte. There is little doubt that the Opposition would so treat it if they came into office; there is too much ground to fear that Ministers are already anticipating them in doing so. In such a state of things, our policy towards Egypt should be the very reverse of what it was forty years ago. We should foster Egyptian self-development and self-reliance, and should encourage Egypt to look not towards Constantinople but towards the West. Short of acquiring in some way a more positive and direct control over Egypt or the isthmus, one can hardly imagine a better safeguard to English interests (which are really the same at this point as those of the other Western maritime nations) than a reformed and renovated Egypt, having no longer anything to hope or fear from the Porte, content to bide its time for complete independence, and carrying out maturely devised plans of financial and social improvement under English advice.

The *Saturday Review* regards it as certain that the Khedive would not have accepted his present situation if he could have helped it. The determining motive which has overcome his reluctance has been no doubt the fear lest, if he did not take what he could get, he might lose everything. His present frame of mind is due not to the arguments of reformers or financiers, but to the pressure of England and France; and the Western Powers have been able to exercise this pressure by using the express or implied threat that, if he did not do as he was bid, he and his family might be removed altogether. The issue of the Turkish war convinced him that the threatened danger was a very real one. It would be a mistake to take too rose-coloured a view of the immediate profits of Egyptian finance. It may be conceded that, if all the estates were really surrendered, the yearly revenue from them would be sufficient to meet the claims of the Dairo creditors and to provide interest at a moderate rate on a new stock representing the floating debt. But, at the best, the public debt of Egypt would remain precisely in the same position which it occupies now.

A REVOLVER-PURSE.

A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—It appears that an ingenious German has invented what he calls a revolver-purse, which is being extensively advertised. I trust that the police have already received strict orders to take into custody any person seen with this nasty little weapon. A more dangerous and improper toy has never been offered for sale. Hitherto Englishmen have been under the impression that they form together a civilized community, and that carrying concealed firearms about the person is a practice confined to the lawless mining districts of Western America or the equally uncivilized bar-rooms frequented by "sports" and similar characters in New York. Now, however, we are threatened with the introduction of this monstrous custom into England; and nervous women and silly boys will be playing with this new-fangled affair to the serious risk of sober, steady-going people. At the time of the murder of Mr. Briggs there was a general "feeling" for revolvers in the same foolish way, and nobody could travel in a railway carriage without fearing that some unstrung idiot in the next compartment would shoot him by mistake in the back of the neck. But, apart from the dangerous nature of this ugly little device it is easy to show that it could not be of use save to exasperate the presumed highwayman, and probably turn robbery into murder. A pistol-bullet must be of a certain size and weight to stop a man. Now the size of the bullet in this revolver-purse is about one quarter that of a well-grown pea. To imagine, therefore, that a foot-pad who had summoned up courage to demand "your money or your life" would desist from his attack because he felt two or three of these little pellets going through his body argues an ignorance of human nature which I should have scarcely expected to find in the purchasers of revolver-purses. The man so shot would probably die after several weeks of agony; but there can be no doubt whatever that the owner of the miniature weapon would have seen little reason to congratulate himself on his bargain within a few seconds of the first discharge. Of course it may be contended that the head would be aimed at, and that this would be far more effectual; but in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred that direction would be impossible, as it would betray the purse-owner's intention. In short, the revolver-purse is one of those awkward inventions which are useless for the purpose for which they are designed yet taking to the unthinking and altogether dangerous to the general public. Its sale should be carefully watched, and so should the buyers. How many highway robberies are there in England in a year that ordinary people should be annoyed by this pandering to unreasoning fears?

A lecturer, addressing a Mechanics' Institute, contended that "Art could not improve Nature" when one of the audience set the whole assembly in a roar by exclaiming: "How would you look without your wig?"

PARIS SOCIAL GOSSIP.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, writing under date of the 5th ult. says:—The cost of living in Paris has frightened more than one of our visitors, who has remembered what he was pleased to call the rapacity of our tradesmen under the empire and during the last Exhibition. Our present prices have elicited more than one whistle of surprise, and people cannot understand the Parisians, who seem to do nothing but walk about all day long, spending money as if they had some private California or some Nevada silver mine to draw on when supplies ran short. There are magnificent streets, and still more splendid shops artistically decorated, their ceilings painted by hand, and one mass of old oak carvings, polished mirrors, or handsome gold mouldings. It has been remarked that buyers are rare, and visitors ask when the important occupation of shopping is indulged in. This is a question few can answer. The *boutiquier* who pays an exorbitant rent, and has invested, or rather sunk, an enormous sum in decorating his shop, can tell how he waits on his customers and offers them the latest and most fashionable articles of dress, jewellery, &c. He place of business is rarely visited by the regular *clientèle*, but it serves his purpose as an advertisement, and he obtains distinction among his colleagues, who are apt to judge each other by the length of their purse and envy the man whose shop is reputed for its magnificence. We are fast going back to those times of ultra-Conservatism when the Republican Gaul would twit his phlegmatic cousin the *insulaire* for a prejudice shown on every occasion against cheap and inexpensive articles. Englishmen have had sense enough to learn that nothing was better for being paid dearly for, and the bad port at a guinea a bottle was not the divine nectar the wine merchant pretended. A love of display has taken hold of the French people. The elegant, or man of fashion, has his cane for every day in the week; his hat is lined with most expensive satin, beautifully embroidered with his crest and initials in-coloured silk, or it may have a mirror inside; his boots are fastened with gold buttons, he is perfumed with the most expensive odour money could buy, and if society decreed that men should powder their hair with diamond dust, he would at once comply, forgetting how heartily he use to laugh a few years ago at the foppery and eccentricity of the Duke of Brunswick.

Nestor Roqueplan, who knew Paris under every phase, protested against the outcry made under the Empire which originated in the extravagance of our ladies. He declared that £20 was not an exhorbitant price for a dress, and when he was told that a certain countess wore £320 worth of *point d'Alençon* on her *robes-de-chambre*, stopped all murmuring and complaint by boldly asserting that the age of extravagance had not commenced; although some declared it commenced with the purchase of a sponge, and went on until it came to diamonds. He argued that the age of luxury commenced when the first savage washed his face and hands, introducing a system of civilization which had gradually progressed. The present generation has changed everything. People seem to live more for others than they do for themselves, and they prefer to see handsome toilettes and equipages round the lake in the Bois de Boulogne, to the mongre satisfaction of having the privileged few rolling in wealth, and living in grand style, under pretenses of upholding the dignity of the nation. The rich landowners of the old Monarchical school, who cut down their expenses and retired to their country seats when Napoleon the Third declined to restore the Comte de Chambord to the throne of his ancestors, found themselves replaced by the plutocracy which prospered under the Empire. We are told that the Frenchman, naturally frivolous and too fond of pleasure ever to scratch the thin veneer off anything to look beneath the surface, considers luxury and extravagance requisite demonstrations of his intelligence and taste. Formerly luxury and heavy expenditure were indulged in with a benevolent idea. Personal expenses were kept down to enable some charitable object to be accomplished. When diamonds and costly jewellery were purchased the buyer considered that they would some day or other be handed from mother to daughter, until they became heirlooms; but now we find that our actresses can appear on the stage resplendent with diamonds, and that more than one of them has been engaged at the theatre where she was playing on account of that legendary jewellery some *chroniqueur* has described when writing about a new piece. Formerly in Paris during the cold winter months large fires of wood were lighted outside the houses of the rich in the Faubourg St. Germain. Poor people used to stand round and warm themselves, and though some may be inclined to argue that these huge fires were far more costly than useful, they were a striking sign of munificence and hospitality.

Times and customs have changed marvellously since then. Luxury and splendour have become more generalised. They are no longer monopolised by one particular class, and great efforts have to be made by those who desire to lay claim to any such thing as "appearances." Formerly our houses were really mansions. The rooms were large and lofty, and the family hotel sheltered more than one generation. Husband and wife had apartments assigned them in the family mansion, where they remained for six or seven years, and the young couple were satisfied then with a large bedroom, sitting-room, and *salon*; while nowadays the girl leaves her parent's roof, and at once endeavours to make a new home more splendid and luxurious than the one she has left. In old houses we find the *petits appartements* or rooms where the different families lived. They were furnished plainly with good solid things calculated to last more than one generation. The reception rooms or *salon* and *salle à manger* were magnificently furnished for the use of all living in the hotel, and the receptions given from time to time were worth being seen. Each one contributed towards the embellishment of the place in which visitors dined, or talked and chatted. The proverb that Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do was taken to heart by the fair sex, and women rejoiced in showing their embroidery and pillow lace. The work-bag was worn on a belt at the hip, and the lady while talking to the afternoon guests would take out her ivory, gold, or tortoise-shell shuttle and weave some of the braid which ornamented the heavy hangings or the chairs and *causeuses*. In Burgundy, Auvergne, and Alsace, women have perpetuated the tradition; they are never seen without their knitting in their hand, and, while talking, will ply their pins as if a whole family were dependent on the slender earnings to be derived from such an occupation. Madame de Maintenon made a complete set of bed furniture in tapestry enriched with gold and pearls, setting an example to those of her sex who lounge all day long on the sofa, too languid even to cut the leaves of the last new novel which stands on the table by their side. Some complain of the small amount of work they have to do after having undertaken to dust the vases and nicknacks placed in every conceivable corner of the room, for it has become fashionable for the *nouveau-riche* to display his wealth by overloading his rooms with furniture and articles of *vertu*.

Luxury is being encouraged, for we are told that our tradesmen depend on our extravagance for their profits. With the present tastes, and our ever-growing desire for appearances, many have come to the end of their tether, and are compelled to bury themselves for ten months of the year in some quiet country *château* belonging to some relation. A two months' season is all they can afford, and bachelors with less than £1,000 a year cannot frequent society or place themselves on the master roll of *le monde élegant*. They are condemned to all the tortures of Tantalus. A number of gentlemen of limited income have found an enterprising speculator who is willing to build them an hotel and club on a more extended plan than that which was adopted when the Cercle Impérial was opened. Each member of the club about to be opened will have to pay £400 a year subscription. For this he will have a bedroom, *salon, cabinet de toilette*, &c., on one or other of the four floors of the establishment. The ground floor will be the club for the general use of all the members, and will consist of public and private rooms for dinners or receiving friends, card or reading-rooms, a library, studio, fencing school, concert room, and theatre. Dinner will be served, as also breakfast, to the members without further charge, and carriages will convey them to them to the different theatres in vogue. A man will be able to keep up appearances on his £400 a year at the club and live in the same style as if he were possessed of at least £2,000 a year. The only difficulty which has yet to be surmounted, is in raising the capital, as none of the intending members care to put down £2,000 to form the guaranteed fund, although interest is promised them, and an attempt has been made to show them that the undertaking must be a success.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL	Sarpedon (str.)	Rea		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 26th inst.
LONDON	Pandur	A. Jansen	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Sir Charles Napier	French	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL	Ocean King (str.)	Roper	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
NEW YORK	Challenge	Doughty	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Lottie Moore	Hudson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Albert Russell	Carver	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Mary Fraser	Dexter	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Aldebaran	Geo. Cole	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Lizzie Perry	Pitman	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Dirigo	Staples	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Japan	Oltmann	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Oceanic (str.)		Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On or about 22nd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO	Ada Melmore	Sewell	Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Venetia (str.)	C. G. Perrins		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Yangtse (str.)	Rapatel		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at noon.
MANILA	Esmeralda (str.)	Cullen		Messageries Maritimes	On 31st inst., at noon.
YOKOHAMA	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Gwalior			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Kwangtung (str.)	Punchard	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
				Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.

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For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a cleanness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1878. [1734

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "KWANGTUNG," Captain Punchard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1878. [1727

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "SUNDA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship "GWALIOR" with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1878.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "GWALIOR" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1878.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "SARPEDON," Captain Rea, will be despatched on or about the 26th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1878. [1607

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Bark "ADA MELMORE," Captain Sewell, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1878. [1625

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark "LIZZIE PERRY," Captain Pitman, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1878. [1571

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship "SUMNER R. MEAD," Dixon, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1878. [1421

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Barque "CHALLENGE," Doughty, Master, will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1878. [1m1662

FOR LONDON.

THE 3/3 L I I German Bark "PANDUR," A Jansen, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1878. [1589

FOR HAMBURG.

THE German Schooner "JAPAN," Captain Oltmann, will be despatched as above on or about 22nd October.
For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1878. [1563

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark "LOTTIE MOORE," Hudson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1878. [1406

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark "ALDEBARAN," Geo. Cole, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1878. [1559

FOR LONDON.

THE British Ship "SIR CHARLES NAPIER," Geo. French, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1878. [1560

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Ship "MARY FRASER," Dexter, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
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FOR HAMBURG.

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For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1878. [1273

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA BOMBAY; ALSO MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "VENETIA," Captain C. G. PERRINS, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 24th October, at Noon.
For further Particulars apply to ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1878.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES; ALSO, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 31st October, 1878, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "YANGTSE," Commandant RAPATEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 30th October, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY, Agent.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1878.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on FRIDAY, 1st November, at Noon, taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 31st October. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1878.

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$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1876. [12

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. PIGOU, WILKS, and LAURENCE, Limited, Gunpowder Manufacturers, of Dartford and Battle, their AGENTS in HONGKONG.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1878. [1268

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s CLARETS, at $12, $10, $7, $6, $5½, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9, $8½, and $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13 PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
HOCK, at $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
BRANDIES, ****************, at $6½, $7½, $9, and $10½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE, AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, $18 PER DOZEN QUARTS.
Detailed Price Lists on application to SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [14

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.
Music bound in Elegant Bindings.
Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.
QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Newchwang.—To-day, the 19th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Manila.—Per *Esmeralda*, to-day, the 19th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, to-day, the 19th inst., at 5 P.M.

For New York.—Per sailing ship, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 10 A.M.

For Straits Settlements.—On Friday, the 25th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "VENETIA" will be despatched with Mails for the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, Europe, and countries served through London on THURSDAY, the 24th instant.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for the Mauritius.

The following will be the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/7½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight.....3/7¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight.3/8½
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....3/8¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....3/8½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight.....220½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight.....220½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight.....71¾
Private, 30 days' sight.....72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—66 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,700 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,550 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,230 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 725 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 110 to 120.
Chinese Insurance Company—$315 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$925 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$235 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—20 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$12 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 20 per share.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company.—Tls. 100 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$97½ per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$65 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$154 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£108.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—£107.

SALES ON OCTOBER 18TH AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

White Wax—5 pieces, at $66.30, by Kwong Yue Chong to travelling trader.
Vermicelli—40 bags, at $8.40, by Tai Foong Shun to travelling trader.
Brown Sugar—500 bags, at $4.60, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.
Shellfish—15 cases, at $32.00, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers—10 bags, at $10.20, by Kwong Wo Chiong to travelling trader.
Green Peas—200 bags, at $2.05, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & Co.'s REGISTER.)

October 18th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.160
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.070
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.060
Thermometer—9 A.M.	79
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80
Thermometer—4 P.M.	79
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	72
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	72
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	73
Thermometer—Maximum	80
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	76

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

October 18th.

	Hong-kong.		Amoy.		Shang-hai.		Naga-saki.	
BAROMETER.								
THERMOMETER, &c.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.10	30.16	30.10	30.10	—	—	30.23	30.20
Thermometer attached	80.0	79.5	82.0	78.0	—	—	69.5	70.2
Direction of Wind	E	E	NE	NE	—	—	N	N
Force	3	3	3	5	—	—	3	4
Dry Thermometer	78.0	78.0	82.0	78.0	—	—	76.3	68.7
Wet Thermometer	71.0	74.0	70.0	75.0	—	—	68.0	61.5
Weather	o.c.	o.c.	o.c.	o.c.	—	—	c.o.	o.c.
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Quantity fallen	—	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	0.43

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds. THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths, kept in the open air in a shaded situation. DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c. FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent. STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Variability. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification. The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

INSURANCES.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES and upon Terms very favourable to the Assured.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1878. [1733

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at THIS PORT for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [t24

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1878. [33

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [29

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premiums charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

INSURANCES.

THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1878. [1388

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

LINSTEAD & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [32

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [22

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [30

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1878. [1479

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [25

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO $833,333.33.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
WONG YIK FUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
KWOK ACHEONG, of the Fat Hing Firm.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1878. [1480

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [23

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)	Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE	Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	Tls. 104,000
TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations this date	Tls. 754,000

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUCAS, Esq.
C. KREBS, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

AGENCIES IN

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at CURRENT RATES.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1873. [45

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [21

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1873. [401

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1876. [2

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [24

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [26

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [20

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

F. HUTCHINGS begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

SHOP—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1878. [1576

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simply but certain REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." Act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation and safe under any circumstances.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are borne testimony to by thousands who have derived benefit from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of

FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are sold everywhere in bottles at 1/1½, 2/9, and 11/ each. Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not not be persuaded purchase an imitation. [521 1673

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AXE CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS.

The only effectual protection against sun strokes.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters, and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

2[710] Beware of Useless Imitations! [April 26

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S White Rose and other Sachet Powders, Rose Toilet Powder, Transparent Soap, Toilet Vinegar. Prize Medals—London, Paris, Vienna, Cordova, Lima, Philadelphia. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours. [a17 818—3

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. The best Remedy For Acidity of the Stomach.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, FOR HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE, FOR GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. The best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

521 697] Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [9 An

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Finest and cheapest Meat flavouring Stock for Soups, made Dishes and Sauces. Invaluable for India, on account of its keeping good in the hottest climates and for any length of time.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal*, &c. CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, invariably adopted when once fairly tried. To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout China.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED,
52] 43, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. [712

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature,

LEA AND PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, and See Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World. [521832

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF and F. 3 Quality PERCUSSION CAPS, Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt GUN WADDING.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES, for Pin-Fire and Central-Fire Breech-Loading Guns.

WIRE CARTRIDGES for killing Game at long distances; and every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

A131] 57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON. [1673

HIGHEST AWARD AND PRIZE MEDAL, PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK-LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEYS' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., & 4s. each.

OAKEYS' INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEYS' SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL), For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate-Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEYS' GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

OAKEYS' EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEYS' CABINET GLASS PAPER, WELLINGTON BLOCK BLACKLEAD, &c.

OAKEYS' GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. [521 711

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
Near
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,
Branded
"BALDWIN, WILDEN,"
and
"SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,
Branded
"EP & WB"
WH
"WILDEN,"
"UNICORN,"
"ARLEY,"
"STOUR."

STAMPING SHEETS,
BUTTON IRON,
SHEET IRON PICKLED,
COLD ROLLED,
And CLOSE ANNEALED.

Export Agents—
BROOKER, DORE & Co.,
2, WOOD LANE, LONDON,
521 637] ENGLAND. [March 30

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS. DESSERT FRUITS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
MUSTARD. VINEGAR.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
PREPARED SOUPS, in TINS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
HAMS AND BACON, in TINS.
PRESERVED CHEESE.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES.
TONGUES. GAME. POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars, and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
[21 1077] SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. [June 24

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 18TH OCT., 1878.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.65 to 2.70
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$5.50 to 3.60
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$34.50 to 35.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 29 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$04.20 to 07.50
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$105.00 to 112.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$78.00 to 81.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.10 to 2.15
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$3.30 to 2.40
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.50 to 2.60
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.45 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.55 to 2.58
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 3.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 6 lbs. p. pc.	$1.15 to 1.30
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	$1.40 to 1.80
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XQ p. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. QL p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.50
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.55 to 2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Turkey Red Shirtings, 5 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.35
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Genting, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$1.95 to 2.10
White Shirtings, 64 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.25 to 2.40
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.60 to 3.15
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.40 to 3.45
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.15 to 3.20
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.75 to 5.80
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.10 to 4.15
White Shirtings, EI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.65 to 3.75
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.35 to 4.45
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.65 to 4.75
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.75 to 5.80
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$15.80 to 16.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$16.80 to 17.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, HBD, per piece	$18.50 to 19.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$15.50 to 16.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.50 to 8.65
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.50 to 8.65
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.60 to 8.75
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$8.45 to 8.55
Lastings, DD, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.74 to 0.75

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.05 to 2.10
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.50 to 3.55
Iron, Bar, per picul	$2.60 to 2.75
Iron, Wire, per picul	$5.55 to 6.00
Lead, WB, per picul	$5.50 to 5.65
Lead, LB, per picul	$5.50 to 5.65
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$5.30 to 5.45
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$70.50 to 70.60
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$70.50 to 71.00
Steel, English, per tub	$3.30 to 3.35
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$21.00 to 22.0
Spelter, per picul	$7.30 to 17.35
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$18.60 to 0.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$4.90 to 5.05

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$24.50 to 25.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.37 to 1.40
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.28 to 1.30
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Beeswax, Japan, White, per picul	$14.00 to 14.50
Beeswax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$47.00 to 48.00
Beeswax, White, per picul	$68.70 to 69.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$2,250 to 2,400
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$850 to 890
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$190 to 210
Brimstone, per picul	$2.85 to 3.15
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.90 to 8.05

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul	$10.00 to 10.50
Camphor, Barcos, clean, per picul	$4,800 to 5,000
Camphor, Refined, per picul	$3,800 to 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	$137 to 147
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$18.50 to 10.00
Cloves, per picul	$37.00 to 37.50
Coals, Ahfat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$9.00 to 9.75
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$7.50 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$28.00 to 29.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.50 to 16.50
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$15.40 to 16.30
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$17.40 to 17.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.00
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.20 to 18.40
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.20 to 18.40
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$5.40 to 5.60
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.90 to 5.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.00 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chinchow, per picul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.5.5 to 2.6.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.1.5 to 3.2.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$8.60 to 9.50
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.65 to 1.90
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.75 to 3.80
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.85 to 6.90
Fungus	$38.00 to 39.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 13.00 to 15.5.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 21.0.0 to 21.5.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.20 to 4.50
Mushrooms, per picul	$48.00 to 58.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$11.00 to 11.50
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$8.35 to 8.75
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$7.45 to 7.75
Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.8.5 to 5.9.0
Peas, White, per picul	$2.20 to 2.30
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.25 to 2.32
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.69 to 1.72
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$1.98 to 2.02
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$1.82 to 1.94
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.50
Potatoes Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.6.5
Putchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,000 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.45 to 2.47
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.34 to 2.35
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$2.16 to 2.18
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.98 to 2.05
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.86 to 1.88
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$2.10 to 2.15
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.90 to 1.92
Rice, Japan	$2.45 to 2.46
Saltpetre, per picul	$0.65 to 0.75
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.75 to 2.80
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$0.10 to 0.25
Sesamum, White, per picul	$5.25 to 5.75
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 3.3.5 to 3.3.8
Sharkefins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$8.50 to 9.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50

Straits Produce, &c.

Betel Nut, per picul	$6.55 to 6.85
Pepper, White, per picul	$12.80 to 13.20
Pepper, Black, per picul	$7.65 to 7.77
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$2.30 to 2.50
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3.45 to 3.65
Sandal Wood, South Sea, per picul	$13.00 to 18.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.35 to 1.50
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$1.95 to 2.5
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$6.70 to 6.80
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.10 to 6.30
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$3.90 to 4.05
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.55 to 9.85
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.80 to 10.20
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.85 to 7.15
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$8.60 to 9.50
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.50
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.25 to 2.30
Wheat, California, per picul	$2.25 to 2.38
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.8.0 to 5.8.5
Window Glass, per box	$2.25 to 2.35

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Bombay	Feb. 13		Brit. str	749	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Deucalion	Oct. 16	Brown	Brit. str	1639	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai.
Diomed	Oct. 17	Jackson	Brit. str	1240	Butterfield & Swire	London
Esmeralda	Oct. 17	Cullen	Brit. str	395	Russell & Co	Manila
Fat-choy	—	Holland	Brit. str	153	G. McBain	
Ichang	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Java	Oct. 14	Weber	Dut. str	885	Siemssen & Co	
Kinshan	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiu-Kiang	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kwangtung	Oct. 16	Punchard	Brit. str	675	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Mariveles	Oct. 15	Muñoz	Span. str	420	Remedios & Co	Manila
Norden	Oct. 10	Boysen	Dan. str	778	Wm. Pustau & Co	Swatow
Norna	June 28		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Oceanic	Oct. 16	Metcalfe	Brit. str	3707	O. & O. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Ocean King	Oct. 18	Alf. Roper	Brit. str	2449	Russell & Co	
Penedo	Oct. 9	Cain	Brit. str	652	Melchers & Co	Newchwang
Pernambuco	Oct. 18	Hyde	Brit. str	643	Melchers & Co	Saigon
R'anattianuhar	Oct. 16	Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Sea Gull	July 18	Roberts	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Strathmore	Oct. 15	John Rowell	Brit. str	1383	Butterfield & Swire	
Sunda	Oct. 7	Reeves	Brit. str	1029	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
White Cloud	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yot-sai	—